

*B. M. Hallen Esq.
with regards of Geo. H. Miller*

(Duplicate)

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

OHIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

FOR THE YEAR 1850.



COLUMBUS:

S. MEDARY, PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.

1851.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES,

JAMES HOGE, President,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
A. P. STONE,

JOHN W. ANDREWS,
F. C. KELTON,
S. M. SMITH.

SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE McMILLEN.

TEACHERS,

A W. PENNIMAN,
CHARLES JUCKSCH,

Miss JEANNETTE LAZELL.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,
GUSTAVUS MACHOLD,

TEACHER IN MECHANICS,
HENRY HAUENSTEIN.
JOHN MAHONY, Assistant.

MATRON,
Mrs. SUSAN M. VANDEMAN.
ANNE JANE BRADON, Assistant Matron.

STEWARD,
JAMES W. WATSON.

TREASURER,
THOMAS MOODIE.

PHYSICIAN,
R. L. HOWARD, M. D.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

The Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, herewith submit their Fourteenth Annual

REPORT.

From the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Steward, Treasurer, and Physician, it will be seen that a full, and we believe a correct, summary of the past year has been presented. The results here exhibited are the best evidence of the rich blessings which a kind and benificent Providence has awarded to those who have labored on in this work of love and self-denial.

The success of this Institution, under the fostering care and generous munificence of the State, is, we believe, equal to that of any similar effort in our country. Its brief but propitious past, is the earnest of a future, full of hope to those children of darkness, whose touching wants may ask its aid. Already a reality has been given to the prophetic language that "the blind shall see out of obscurity," and "their darkness be made light before them." A warm and comprehensive benevolence has laid under tribute, all appliances of science, and we doubt not your sympathies and congratulations unite with ours in these happy results.

We have again been protected from the ravages of that fearful epidemic, that visited our city with a fatality even greater than during the preceding year. The Institution was permitted to close its session

quietly, dispensing its honors to those pupils who had faithfully availed themselves of its privileges, by completing their term of study within its walls.

From the Superintendent's report, you will perceive that the conduct of the pupils has been such as to merit approbation. They have made an advance that compares favorably with other years; and we feel assured that they are enlarging their capacities for happiness and usefulness, and will go forth, calling down blessings on an Institution that has thus fitted them for many of the enjoyments and duties of life.

The faithfulness of the officers, teachers, and all others employed about the Institution, is worthy of all commendation.

On the 1st day of December, James W. Watson resigned the office of Steward, which he has held for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, with benefit to the Institution, and entire satisfaction to the Trustees. To fill this vacancy, the Board appointed Thomas F. Jones, in whose capacity and faithfulness they have entire confidence.

The result in the mechanical department is alike gratifying and successful, and each succeeding year gives increasing evidence of its value and importance: not so much for any prospective revenue it might at any future time bring to the Institution, but chiefly that pupils may be taught some useful employment which may secure them an honorable support in future life.

We would again call your attention to the suggestion of the Superintendent, in reference to such a modification of the law regulating admissions, that all citizens of the State, without regard to property, may avail themselves equally of the advantages of the Institution.

During the year, two members of the Board, William B. Thrall and Joseph McElvain, resigned their places, and F. C. Kelton and S. M. Smith were appointed by the Executive, to fill these vacancies. The term of service as Trustee, of John W. Andrews, expires on the 1st of April, 1851. It will therefore be necessary to appoint three Trustees, one to serve for the legal term of six years, and two to fill out the unexpired terms respectively.

For the payment of the salaries of teachers, household and incidental expenses, for the coming year, the Trustees would recommend that an appropriation of \$10,500, be made by the General Assembly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HOGE,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN W. ANDREWS,
A. P. STONE,
F. C. KELTON,
S. M. SMITH,

Trustees.

J. W. ANDREWS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution
for the Education of the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of presenting another annual report, and am happy to say that all connected with this institution have, since my last communication, been steadily pursuing the objects of its creation according to the best of their judgment and ability. It is hoped, too, that the pursuit has not been in vain, but that substantial progress has been made in all that is calculated to promote its prosperity.

The session year consists of ten months, commencing the first Monday in October and ending the last Saturday in July, and the appended catalogue embraces the names of all who were actually present during some part of the year, *and no others.*

The vacation months are August and September, during which the pupils return to their friends, and it is exceedingly desirable that all should do so as it serves to preserve the ties of home, invigorates their health and imparts energy and activity both to their minds and bodies.

It will be seen, from the catalogue, that the number, including graduates and assistants, retained in the house and shop was seventy-two, thirty-nine males and thirty-three females. The age of the oldest was thirty-eight years, that of the youngest eight, and the average age eighteen and two-thirds. Forty-seven were under twenty-one and twenty-five over it, though many of the latter were under twenty-one when they entered the school.

Thirteen entirely new pupils were received during the year, and ten discharged.

The present number is sixty-seven, with a fair prospect of additions before the expiration of the term.

The session closed somewhat irregularly, owing to the existence of cholera in the city which appeared a short time before, and rendered it manifestly improper to make the usual public examination. A short exhibition of music, however, was given on Tuesday of the closing week, and the pupils who were discharged received certificates of

character and qualifications. The Rev. Doctor Hoge, President of your Board was present on the occasion, and closed the exercises with an appropriate address to the graduating class.

Of those who were discharged, one has been called from the scenes of time to the realities of eternity. One, desirous of further improvement, and anxious to qualify himself for the business of teaching, has entered Capital University as a scholar and is, as I have been informed, improving rapidly in his studies. Three, under various pretexts, have returned to the sheltering wings of the institution, and the others are grappling with the world and its difficulties as best they may. It is hoped that they will not be overcome by its toils and trials, but that with stout hearts and unwavering faith they may press forward, assured that though clouds may gather around them for a moment they will speedily disappear before the influence of honest purpose and active endeavor.

The health of our household has not been as good as usual during the year, owing probably to cholera influence in producing diseases of the bowels and to other undiscovered causes beyond our control. But it affords me much pleasure to state that the most perfect good health has prevailed since the opening of the present session, and that we are encouraged to hope for its continuance if the happy countenances and cheerful spirits of our inmates may be taken as an index.

Our Physician, though constantly pressed with professional duties, has never neglected any call from the institution, and I have no doubt that had it not been for his skilful and unremitting exertions, and the kindness and ever watchful care of household officers and attendants, we would have lost several pupils in the house last summer. Parents may be assured that if sickness overtakes their children, here, they will be cared for with the most tender solicitude, and provided with every necessary aid as well as comfort.

It is my unpleasant duty to record the names of four who have died without the walls of the institution since the last report. George Ruby, a pupil in former years, at home, in Harrison county, on the sixth of January last. Mary Ann Casey, of Columbus, stricken down by cholera during the vacation, her mother falling at the same time before the destroyer. Charlotte Augusta Todd, called from her home, in Huron county, on the 12th of October, just as she had completed

her arrangements for returning to school; and Minerva Daniels, from the midst of her friends, near Zanesville, on the 15th of November.

These dispensations of Divine Providence are afflictive to surviving friends and associates, but at the same time disciplinary and refreshing to their moral natures. Their influence may be silent and imperceptible, like the falling dew or springing grass, but it is just as sure, for none but the most insensible heart, dead to the finer feelings and impulses of humanity, can effectually resist the power of repeated mementoes of this kind.

There has been no change of teachers since my last report, and I would not be doing justice, either to their merits or my own sense of duty, were I not to say that throughout the year I have been ably and faithfully sustained by them, and that whatever progress has been made by the pupils in their studies is mainly due to their exertions.

To the officers of the household I am also greatly indebted for support in all my measures. The Matron is a long tried and faithful friend of the blind, and her heart is with those who strive to do them good. My relations with the late Steward have been of the most friendly character, and I cannot part with him without thus publicly acknowledging my obligations for the kindness I have uniformly received from him during our official connection. He has also received testimonials from the pupils which demonstrate more forcibly than words, their kind feelings towards himself and family.

The master of handicraft has labored faithfully to promote the interests of the mechanical department, the details of its successful operations found in another part of this communication, being his best commendation.

The course of instruction has not differed in any essential particular from that represented last year. It is respectfully suggested, however, that the regular study of the Latin and French languages might be profitably re-introduced, especially as no additional teacher would be needed or expense incurred. I know it has been objected, that such studies can be of no practical benefit to the blind; but it will scarcely be contended that a good knowledge of English is not necessary for them, and it would be easy to demonstrate that for an understanding of a language so eminently derivative some knowledge of those from which it is derived, or any of them would afford desirable aid. Again, there is no better discipline of the mind, particularly the

memory, a faculty the full development of which is of such vital importance to them.

I do not wish to be understood as recommending such studies for all. There are only an occasional few who can succeed well in them and who will be able to apply them to the practical purposes of life in securing a livelihood, which, after all, is the great desideratum. Yet it is my opinion, that such should be afforded the means of knowledge in this department as well as in others, and it might well be deemed derogatory to the character of an institution founded and supported by such a State as Ohio, if they be denied.

The order of exercises has also remained unchanged, the pupils studying in the forenoons and working in the afternoons. Four and a half hours are devoted to the former and three to the latter, sufficient time being always allowed for recreation, necessary for the maintenance of health and that elasticity of spirits so essential to true comfort and happiness.

I cannot too warmly commend the conduct and deportment of the pupils. They have been orderly and obedient, and throughout the year have respected the rules laid down for their government. There is in every community, whether great or small, what may be called a public sentiment, which is much more potent in shaping its morals than any mere arbitrary rules. This sentiment has of late, in this school, been of the most wholesome character; and were a youth to come among us and attempt to distinguish himself by quarreling, profanity, sabbath breaking, and other reckless and unworthy conduct he would be immediately rebuked, and soon learn that he had mistaken the place for such unmanly exhibitions, and this too without any exertion of authority by teachers or superintendent.

Few of the blind will find employment as teachers for the doors of our common schools, and academies will ever be closed against them, and the only opening for their services in this direction will be in institutions for the education of the blind, which must always be comparatively few and soon supplied. All, therefore, should be encouraged to learn trades, and even those who are capable of a high degree of mental cultivation, should be taught to lean upon some other support for worldly competency, or the cup of expectation will too often be dashed from their lips in bitterness and disappointment fill the measure of their days.

Music is an element in their education, which occupies, and must always continue to occupy, an important place. It opens to them an enchanted field into which they enter with zeal and success, and their

days and hours are devoted to it with untiring and impassioned earnestness. It is to some of them more than meat and drink, for I have known a blind boy who, for some misdemeanor, had been cut off from the organ, on being restored to his privilege refuse to come to dinner, spending the hour in the enjoyment of his favorite instrument, and fasting till night. One of the girls, whose sincerity is not to be doubted, says she would not accept the riches of the world on condition of sealing her lips from song during life. These are simple illustrations of the power of this Art Divine over the minds of those who are shut out from the glories of color and form as impressed on the soul through the medium of vision. Surely, then all will rejoice that they are here liberally furnished with the means of pursuing their favorite study and acquiring a scientific knowledge of its principles. But it is not alone for the pleasure it affords that it is valuable—it is probably a more reliable means of securing a livelihood than any other except a good trade, and as musical taste increases in the community it will no doubt furnish useful and honorable occupations, particularly to those who are qualified for organists.

By comparing the catalogues of the Institution for a few years past it will be seen that the number of pupils does not increase in the ratio of the increase of the population of the State, the average being about seventy. The principal reason for this is, that tours such as were formerly made for their ingathering, except a very short one this fall, have not recently been attempted, and experience has proved, that many who ought to enjoy the privileges of the school, will never reach it without them. Such tours have not been made, because our building, which was at first erected for the accommodation of sixty, has always been sufficiently full for comfort, without using extra exertions, with fair prospects of its continuing so, for year before last twelve, and last year thirteen entirely new pupils were received. Again, had they been ever so desirable, the presence of the cholera in various parts of the State, and particularly in this city, at the season of the year when it was most convenient to make them, would, for the last two years have rendered them not only hazardous, but impolitic. It is, however, important, if the benevolent designs of the State are to be carried out, that active measures be adopted to bring every blind child within its borders, of proper age and capable of being benefitted into the Institution, as soon as circumstances will permit, and

if the buildings are inadequate to their accommodation, there can be no doubt but that the Legislature, will enlarge them to any extent which may be needed.

I again call your attention to that clause of the law making provision for the instruction of the blind, which requires those who can afford it, to pay for board and tuition, and ask that you recommend its amendment, so that all blind children, residents of the State, and possessing the proper qualifications in other respects, may be admitted and educated at the public expense. This would not affect the public interest in a pecuniary point of view, as none now pay, and it would remove an odious distinction and much embarrassment in the reception of pupils.

I had hoped to have been able to avail myself of the census returns to lay before you an account of the number of blind children in the State, of suitable age for entering the institution, but their late arrival at the Secretary of State's office, has precluded me [from the opportunity. There is a column in the tables not only pointing out their localities, but stating their ages, which will be of much value, for a great difficulty in procuring pupils, is to discover these particulars.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, were as follows:—Balance in the treasury last year,, \$3,315 03. Annual appropriation \$10,500. Paid for board and tuition by pupils out of the State, \$150. Total \$13,965 03.

The following amounts were drawn from the Treasury during the same period:—For the department of Instruction, embracing salaries of Superintendent, Teachers, Physician, Steward, Matron, &c., \$5,030 50. For the Steward's department, \$5,500, but of this only \$5,007 43 was expended up to the 1st October, the balance remaining in his hands for future use. Remaining in the Treasury, \$3,434 53. This, together with what was in the hands of the Steward, will all be needed to carry the school forward to the first of January, and to liquidate balances, which have been accruing for two or three years, against the institution, in consequence of employing the avails of the shop in the way of barter, for institution purposes.

It will be seen that the Steward has rendered a special account up to the 1st of December. This is in consequence of his retiring from the office, and embraces a settlement of all accounts up to that date.

It may be well to observe, too, that the special improvements mentioned in both statements, are extraordinary, consisting of summer houses, built a year ago last fall, and other items within the year, mentioned in another paragraph.

It may also be proper to state, that notwithstanding the items for special improvements, the account up to the 1st of October, appears less than it was last year, but it is not so in fact, for the proceeds of the shop, to the amount of several hundred dollars, as will be seen from the report of the mechanical department, were bartered for groceries and other articles needed in the house, and do not appear in the statement.

The work department presents a highly gratifying result, and exemplifies in a striking manner, the industry and skill, both of pupils and instructors. The exhibit of boy's work shows on the Dr. side, \$3,134 46, and on the credit side, \$3,910 43, leaving a balance of \$775 97. That of the girls shows a debit of \$644 35, and a credit of \$803 48, balance \$159 13. The balance in favor of the boys is not quite as great as it was the previous year, yet there was more work done, the loss being occasioned by a still greater reduction of prices than was made that year. The girls work is not subject to such reductions, as it all sells readily in the institution, and the balance is \$65 25, greater than the previous year. The aggregate of balances however, is greater than *any* previous year, and after deducting the salaries of the mechanical instructor, assistant and assistant matron, leaves in favor of the department \$151 10.

Erroneous ideas are sometimes entertained relative to the value of the mechanical department, as a source of revenue for the maintenance of the institution. It is of some importance that such ideas should be corrected, and I therefore state, that the department is always thought to be doing well when it defrays its own expenses. Indeed, nothing more can reasonably be expected, when it is remembered that the workmen are only apprentices, working but three hours a day, and many of them not so long. The object of the department is not to add to the pecuniary resources of the institution, but to teach the children trades, so that when they leave the school, they may find employment and be able to do something towards their own support.

A new branch of business has by your direction been added to our list, that of making brooms from broom corn. The ease with which materials can be procured and their cheapness, the simplicity of the trade and the facility with which it may be acquired, all indicate its adaptedness to the wants of our pupils. We have merely made a commencement and I cannot therefore speak experimentally and with perfect confidence of its success. It has, however been introduced into the Indiana institute, and so far as I have learned, promises to be a profitable employment for the pupils. If its success should equal our expectations, additional shop room will be needed, for there ought to be a separate apartment for this and basket making. Indeed, our shop is now entirely too small for our purposes, without an additional trade, and should be enlarged, you will of course make such recommendations in regard to it, as you may judge the interests of the work department to require.

According to instructions from your Board, such repairs and improvements have been made in the grounds and on the buildings, as have been thought necessary to promote the security and interests of the Institution. They consist of the following, to wit: forest trees transplanted into the west field, and a gravel walk through the same; the roof of the main building thoroughly repaired and painted with fire-proof paint, and part of one of the wings new roofed and painted with the same material. Lightning rods, presenting seven points at suitable distances apart, adequate, as is supposed, to the protection of the building in the most violent thunderstorms; painting the entire woodwork of the inside of the lower story, and flights of steps from the wing doors into the back yard, all of which cost some over \$500, the amount appropriated by you for such purposes.

A globe and set of large maps are much needed in the Institution, to aid in the important and interesting study of geography; much may be taught in this department by descriptions, both of natural and artificial characteristics of countries. But touch is the most effective means of conveying distinctly and satisfactorily to the minds of our pupils a knowledge of their boundaries and relative positions, as well as giving them an idea of their extent.

The Indiana Institute for the blind is furnished with a large globe, which cost sixty dollars, and beautiful maps of Europe, Asia, North America, South America and the United States, prepared at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, at a cost of from twenty-five to thirty-three dollars each. I have been informed by Dr. Howe,

however, that such maps could not again be furnished at those prices, that they would only be made as a special favor, and that a set of six minutely finished, in superior style, together with a globe, would cost about \$300.

A collection of specimens both of nature and art, would, if properly selected, prove invaluable to our pupils. Their minds are ever on the alert in search of knowledge, and such helps would afford them a kind of demonstrative instruction, which cannot be supplied by mere oral description, besides there is a cultivation of the touch, which in their case, it is exceedingly important to encourage. In a former report I invited donations of such specimens, but have received none. Perhaps if we put our own shoulders to the wheel, we may succeed better.

The following newspapers and pamphlets have been received during the year, for which we return our sincere thanks, and respectfully ask a continuance of the favor:

The Daily Ohio State Journal, Daily Ohio Statesman, Journal and Messenger, Lutheran Standard, School Friend and Ohio School Journal, Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, Cist's Weekly Advertiser, Dollar Times, Cincinnati Dollar Weekly Dispatch, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Herald, Cleveland True Democrat, Religious Telescope, Stark County Democrat, Ladies Repository, Oberlin Evangelist, Equal Rights, Golden Rule, Spirit of the Lakes and Boatman's Magazine, Ohio Teacher, and St. Clairsville Gazette and Citizen.

Selections from these periodicals are read to the pupils daily, which serve to keep alive in their bosoms an interest in the general concerns of society, and in the improvements and discoveries that are continually making in this active and stirring age.

In conclusion, I remark, that when I was appointed to take charge of this institution, more than three years ago, I consented with diffidence and even reluctance, in view of the important responsibilities of the situation. Three of those who then belonged to your Board, are not now members, and their places have been supplied by others. I take this public opportunity of returning my heartfelt thanks both to the former and present members, for the original preferment, for the counsel which I have received in the adoption and execution of measures, and for the continued confidence which has been reposed in me. I trust that your favor, instead of exalting, may only stimulate to

greater earnestness and exertion, in this high and holy cause, and that God may sanctify and abundantly bless the means which may be used for the elevation of the intellectual, moral and physical condition of our interesting charge.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE McMILLEN.

DECEMBER 25, 1850.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where From.	By whom Sup'rted.
1	A. M. Bergundthal.....	September 28, 1838.....	Monroe county, O. --	Herself.
2	Jabez Freet.....	November 8, ".....	Columbiana do ----	Himself.
3	Jane Munnell.....	September 26, 1840.....	Belmont do ----	Herself.
4	Ann Jane Bradon.....	October 7, ".....	Jefferson do ----	Herself.
5	Eli Hoover.....	September 29, 1841.....	Montgomery do ----	Himself.
6	William A. Carnes.....	September 29, ".....	Montgomery do ----	The State.
7	Minerva Daniels.....	January 14, 1843.....	Perry do ----	do
8	Miranda Phillips.....	March 22, ".....	Licking do ----	do
9	Joanna Donavon.....	October 1, ".....	Hamilton do ----	do
10	Elliott Hoover.....	October 8, 1842.....	Montgomery do ----	do
11	John McClary.....	February 4, 1844.....	Fairfield do ----	do
12	Mary Ann Tipton.....	February 8, ".....	Delaware do ----	do
13	Eli Ackley.....	June 3, ".....	Morgan do ----	do
14	Henry McCoy.....	October 1, ".....	Hamilton do ----	do
15	William Pasco.....	October 1, ".....	Belmont do ----	do
16	Elizabeth A. Davis.....	October 2, ".....	Hamilton do ----	do
17	Thomas H. Hopkins.....	October 23, ".....	Ashtabula do ----	do
18	Emily Griffiths.....	October 23, ".....	Hamilton do ----	do
19	Samuel Christy.....	November 7, ".....	Marion do ----	do
20	George Tutton.....	November 8, ".....	Champaign do ----	do
21	Elizabeth Armstrong.....	November 12, ".....	Licking do ----	do
22	Catharine Stiner.....	January 17, ".....	Stark do ----	do

23	Jane Ann Moore	April	29,	1845	Franklin	do	---	The State.
24	Chauncey Hastings	April	30,	"	Medina	do	---	do
25	Jane Ingersoll	September	27,	"	Hamilton	do	---	do
26	John M. Bigger	October	4,	"	Belmont	do	---	do
27	Hannah Swart	October	8,	"	Sandusky	do	---	do
28	Joel Jackson	October	27,	"	Seneca	do	---	do
29	Matilda Nichols	December	28,	"	Summit	do	---	do
30	Joseph L. Jones	February	15,	1846	Trumbull	do	---	do
31	Frederic Keetly	June	1,	"	Franklin	do	---	do
32	James W. Welch	October	1,	"	Greene	do	---	do
33	Eliza Field	October	3,	"	Ashtabula	do	---	do
34	Catharine Dawson	October	4,	"	Pickaway	do	---	do
35	Henrietta Titus	December	4,	"	Lorain	do	---	do
36	Mary E. Dill	May	3,	1847	Warren	do	---	do
37	Pleasant Dearing	June	7,	"	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	do	---	His Father.
38	Catharine Landis	July	2,	"	Licking county, O.	do	---	The State.
39	Margaret Arnold	October	1,	"	Tuscarawas	do	---	do
40	Frederick Pommer	October	1,	"	Franklin	do	---	do
41	Thomas Phalan	October	1,	"	Hamilton	do	---	do
42	Salina Craig	October	15,	"	Jackson	do	---	do
43	John Seiler	October	15,	"	Franklin	do	---	do
44	Elizabeth Coffman	October	20,	"	Warren	do	---	do
45	Charlotte Neeb	October	28,	"	Cuyahoga	do	---	do
46	James A. Tilton	February	16,	1848	Huron	do	---	do
47	Elijah Conklin	May	2,	"	Clark	do	---	do
48	Henry B. Pierson	May	27,	"	Licking	do	---	do
49	Charles Gaines	October	2,	"	Crawford	do	---	do
50	Margaret E. Kookan	October	3,	"	Clark	do	---	do

CATALOGUE — Continued.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where From.	By whom Sup'rted.
51	Charles D. McIntosh	October 3, 1848	Cuyahoga county, O.	The State.
52	Ezekial Canfield	October 5, "	Washington do	do
53	Henry Campbell	October 11, "	Wood do	do
54	Hannah Weeks	October 24, "	Hamilton do	do
55	Calvin Close	October 30, "	Jefferson do	do
56	A. J. Raymond	January 3, 1849	Erie do	do
57	Warren Connet	May 10, "	Athens do	do
58	Margaret Scott	May 19, "	Greene do	do
59	Henrietta Marquis	August 5, "	Warren do	do
60	Naomi Ewing	September 1, "	Butler do	do
61	Mary Ann Casey	September 30, "	Franklin do	do
62	Hiorace Case	October 1, "	Franklin do	do
63	Charlotte A. Todd	October 2, "	Huron do	do
64	Thomas Carson	October 10, "	Morrow do	do
65	Wm. E. Vore	October 21, "	Knox do	do
66	Alvin S. Monroe	October 21, "	Logan do	do
67	John Price	November 29, "	Seneca do	do
68	Ichabod Adams	February 2, 1850	Lake do	do
69	Mary Ann Thrall	April 25, "	Delaware do	do
70	Margaret Martin	May 10, "	Darke do	do
71	John Wheeler	June 10, "	Licking do	do
72	William Hoover	October 1, 1847	Montgomery do	do

STEWARD'S REPORT.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1849, TO OCTOBER 1, 1850.

Cash paid for groceries and provisions -----	\$2,330 03
Cash paid for household and general expenses -----	1,281 87
Cash paid for repairs and improvements -----	122 64
Cash paid for special improvements -----	590 41
Cash paid for servants -----	682 50
Total from Oct. 1, 1849, to Oct. 1, 1850 -----	<u>\$5,007 45</u>

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1850, TO DECEMBER 1, 1850.

Paid for groceries and provisions -----	\$662 70
Paid for household and general expenses -----	225 37
Paid for repairs and improvements -----	7 13
Paid for special improvements -----	262 53
Paid for servants -----	161 50
Total from Oct. 1, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1850 -----	<u>\$1,319 23</u>

The above includes all provisions on hand.

JAMES W. WATSON.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOYS.	DE.
To manufactured articles on hand, Oct. 1, 1849-----	\$1,253 47
To stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1849-----	667 00
To cash paid for materials, &c., during the year-----	757 70
To cash paid Andrew Kieghle, for one year's services combing bristles-----	100 00
To cash paid pupils for overwork during the year-----	356 29
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,134 46</u>

CREDIT.

By manufactured articles on hand, October 1, 1850, viz:	
Brushes in Cincinnati-----	\$308 25
Invoice of brushes on hand-----	856 27
Baskets on hand-----	38 50
Door mats on hand-----	98 75
Stock of all kinds-----	476 19
Book account-----	91 06
Claim for invoice of brushes, (doubtful)-----	40 00
Note payable in wire-----	271 75
Also, notes to the amount of \$687 38, (less \$145 65, which is accounted for in cash receipts,) were received from merchants in Cincinnati and bartered for gro- ceries for the use of the Institution-----	541 73
Cash receipts during the year-----	772 58
Bartered for goods for the Institution, with merchants in Columbus-----	415 35
	<hr/>
	\$3,910 43
Deduct as above-----	3,134 46
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of boys-----	<u>\$775 97</u>

GIRLS.	DR.
To manufactured articles on hand, Oct. 1, 1849-----	\$29 12
To stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1849-----	23 48
To stock purchased during the year-----	147 96
To stock purchased in Philadelphia-----	97 04
To cash paid pupils for overwork-----	346 75
	<hr/>
	<u>\$644 35</u>

CREDIT.

By manufactured articles on hand, Oct. 1, 1850	\$18 00
By stock on hand. Oct. 1, 1850	116 49
By receipts during the year	668 99
	<hr/>
	\$803 48
Deduct as above	644 35
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of girls	<u>\$159 13</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*The Ohio Institution for the Blind — In account with Thomas Moodie,
Treasurer.*

Dates.		Dr. By whom Received.	Amount.
1849.			
Nov.	23,	J. W. Watson, current expenses ----	\$500 00
Dec.	13,	Do do do -----	1,000 00
"	20,	Chas. Jucksch, salary to 31st Dec.--	150 00
"	22,	S. C. H. McMillen do do --	34 00
Jan'y	2,	H. Hauenstien do do --	125 00
"	2,	A. W. Penniman do do --	175 00
"	2,	G. Machold do do --	175 00
"	7,	Miss Lazell do do --	37 50
"	7,	John Mahony do do --	59 25
"	7,	Mrs. Van Deman do do --	75 00
"	7,	G. McMillen do do --	250 00
"	8,	James W. Watson do do --	125 00
"	12,	Seibert & Lilley, writing boards----	11 50
March	15,	H. Hauenstein, salary -----	25 00
"	15,	R. L. Howard, medical attendance---	75 00
April	2,	G. Machold, salary to 31st March--	175 00
"	3,	H. Hauenstein bl. do do --	100 00
"	3,	A. W. Penniman do do --	175 00
"	4,	Chas. Jucksch do do --	150 00
"	29,	Miss Lazell do do --	37 50
"	29,	Mrs. Van Deman do do --	75 00
"	29,	J. Mahony do do --	57 75
"	29,	Miss Bradon do do --	25 00
"	29,	J. W. Watson, current expenses ----	2,000 00
May	1,	A. M. Bergundthal, salary -----	25 00
"	8,	G. McMillen, salary to 31st March--	250 00
"	6,	J. Mahony, on account -----	25 00
"	8,	J. W. Watson, salary to 31st March--	125 00
"	9,	J. W. Watson, current expenses-----	700 00

TREASURER'S REPORT — *Continued.*

Dates.	Dr. By whom Received.	Amount.
1849.		
June 3,	Chas. Jucksch, salary on account----	100 00
" 4,	G. Machold, do do ----	125 00
" 4,	R. L. Howard, medical attendance --	100 00
" 20,	Chas. Jucksch bal. salary to 30th June	50 00
July 1,	G. Machold do do --	50 00
" 1,	A. W. Penniman, salary to do --	175 00
" 1,	H. Hauenstein do do --	125 00
" 2,	G. McMillen do do --	250 00
" 3,	J. Mahony, bal. do do --	33 50
" 3,	Miss Lazell salary to do --	37 50
" 3,	J. W. Watson do do --	125 00
" 10,	J. W. Watson, current expenses --	500 00
" 10,	S. M. Van Deman, 6 month's salary,	150 00
" 23,	Chas. Jucksch do do --	150 00
" 30,	G. Machold do do --	175 00
" 31,	G. McMillen do do --	250 00
August 1,	Miss Bradon do do --	25 00
" 1,	Miss Bergundthal do do --	25 00
" 1,	A. W. Penniman do do --	175 00
" 1,	H. Hauenstein do do --	125 00
" 1,	J. W. Watson do do --	125 00
" 5,	J. W. Watson, current expenses-----	800 00
Sept. 14,	Miss Lazell, salary to 30th September,	37 50
October 2,	R. L. Howard, medical attendance---	26 00
October 4,	J. Mahony, salary -----	58 50
	Balance forward -----	3,434 53
		<u>\$13,965 03</u>
	Cr.	
	By balance-----	\$3,315 03
	By appropriation to 1st April-----	5,500 00
	By appropriation to 1st April-----	5,000 00
	By A. R. Dearinig, Board -----	100 00
	By J. B. Conner, Board-----	50 00
		<u>\$13,965 03</u>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the
Education of the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN : The inmates of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, during the past year, have been afflicted with an unusual amount of sickness, more perhaps than in any former year since its establishment. I am happy, however, to say that no case occurring there, has terminated fatally. This increase in the amount of sickness, was the result of no general cause or epidemic influence, or insalubrious agent within or without the Institution. The cholera, even, which prevailed extensively and fearfully in our city, made no victims among its pupils. This may be accounted for in part, from the fact, that soon after the appearance of the epidemic in Columbus, the session terminated, and the pupils were sent to their respective homes. But their departure, however, did not enable them all to escape disease and death. I am informed, since the close of the last term, several have fallen, and been removed from this, to them, dark world, to another, and we trust a brighter one. Their names and the circumstances of their illness and death, will doubtless be alluded to by the Superintendent.

As Oculist to the Institution, I have endeavored to discharge faithfully the duties incumbent upon me. As often as twice a year at least, I have examined the eyes of all, or nearly all, the pupils, and whenever an opportunity presents for restoring or improving sight by operation, or treatment medical or surgical, I have not failed to make use of the necessary means provided, of course, the patient and friends consent to their employment. During the past year, few operations have been required for those who are willing to submit to them.

HENRIETTA MARQUIS—Blind from opacity of the cornea. Submitted on the 7th of November, 1849, to an operation for Entropion or inversion of the eyelids. Since the operation the eye-lashes are removed from contact with the globes, and consequently great relief is experienced.

JOHN PRICE—Blind from birth of cataract. Complicated in the left eye with amarois. At the same date of the above, I performed upon his right eye, the "operation by absorption." His sight was speedily

so far restored as to enable him to see distinct'y large print. So far as his *sight* is concerned, he is competent to attend to ordinary bussines.

Other pupils have been under treatment for opacities of the corneæ of various forms, for granular lids, &c., &c., and are benefitted more or less, according to the nature of the case. The dread of the slight pain accompanying them, has hitherto deterred several of the younger and more timid pupils, from submitting to operations which, if successfully performed, would enable them to return to their friends and become useful to themselves and others. When age and mental developement shall enable them more fully to appreciate the value of sight, they will doubtless, cheerfully avail themselves of surgical aid, which is so opportunely and gratuitously tende ed.

R. L. HOWARD.

COLUMBUS, December 1st, 1850.

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TERMS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees or Superintendent.

II. Applicants are required, by law, to be between the ages of six and twenty one years. But pupils are not usually received under ten. In some instances persons over twenty-one, when free from exceptionable habits, are admitted by the discretion of the Trustees. In all cases, applicants must be free from disease, of sound mind, and of good moral character. A certificate of these facts, from several respectable citizens, is required.

III. The terms, where there is ability to pay, and to all residing out of the State, are one hundred dollars for the term of ten months, payable half yearly in advance. This covers all charges, except clothing and traveling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants unable to pay their board and tuition, must bring a certificate of the fact from several respectable persons acquainted with their circumstances. They must come furnished with suitable changes of clothing, with the name marked thereon.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. Vacation continues two months, during which the pupils return to their homes.

